

Amendments to the Claims:

The following listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously presented) A method for reducing a neurological deficit in a patient who has suffered an injury to the central nervous system, the method comprising administering to the patient an amount of an epidermal growth factor-like (EGF-like) polypeptide effective to reduce the neurological deficit in the patient, wherein administration of the EGF-like polypeptide commences more than 6 hours after the injury.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the injury comprises an ischemic episode.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the ischemic episode is a focal ischemic episode.

4. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the ischemic episode is a global ischemic episode.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the injury comprises a traumatic injury.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the EGF-like polypeptide is epidermal growth factor or an EGF receptor-binding fragment or analog thereof.

7-16. (Canceled)

17. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the EGF-like polypeptide is administered intravenously.

18. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the EGF-like polypeptide is administered intracisternally.

19-24. (Canceled)

25. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is a human patient.

26. (Previously presented) A method for reducing a neurological deficit in a patient who has suffered an injury to the central nervous system, the method comprising administering to the patient an amount of an epidermal growth factor-like (EGF-like) polypeptide effective to reduce the neurological deficit in the patient, wherein administration of the EGF-like polypeptide commences more than 12 hours after the injury.

27. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the injury comprises an ischemic episode.

28. (Previously presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the ischemic episode is a focal ischemic episode.

29. (Previously presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the ischemic episode is a global ischemic episode.

30. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the injury comprises a traumatic injury.

31. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the EGF-like polypeptide is epidermal growth factor or an EGF receptor-binding fragment or analog thereof.

32. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the EGF-like polypeptide is administered intravenously.

33. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the EGF-like polypeptide is administered intracisternally.

34. (Previously presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the patient is a human patient.

35. (Previously presented) A method for reducing a neurological deficit in a patient who has suffered an injury to the central nervous system, the method comprising administering to the patient an amount of an epidermal growth factor-like (EGF-like) polypeptide effective to reduce the neurological deficit in the patient, wherein administration of the EGF-like polypeptide commences more than 24 hours after the injury.

36. (Previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the injury comprises an ischemic episode.

37. (Previously presented) The method of claim 36, wherein the ischemic episode is a focal ischemic episode.

38. (Currently amended) The method of claim ~~[[37]]~~ 36, wherein the ischemic episode is a global ischemic episode.

39. (Previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the injury comprises a traumatic injury.

40. (Previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the EGF-like polypeptide is epidermal growth factor or an EGF receptor-binding fragment or analog thereof.

41. (Previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the EGF-like polypeptide is administered intravenously.

42. (Previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the EGF-like polypeptide is administered intracisternally.

43. (Previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the patient is a human patient